

in transferring them to other animals, and even to human beings. When the tube is first placed upon the animal the fleas are quite excited, but they gradually settle down, and if not disturbed, will take a full meal at one feeding. Adults have been kept alive for fifty days, but this is quite unusual and undoubtedly they live longer under natural conditions.

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**On the Species of the Genus *Basileus* Sauss.
and Pict. (Orth., Copiphorinae).**

By B. P. UVAROV.

(With one figure in Text.)

The genus *Basileus* (Orthoptera, Copiphorinae) was established in 1899 by Saussure and Pictet, with one species only—*B. diadematus* Sauss. & Pict. W. Kirby, in the course of compiling his catalogue, rightly included in the same genus *Locusta repanda* Walker, but he was quite wrong in regarding *repanda* as identical specifically with *diadematus*, since Walker's species differs very much even from the description of *diadematus*. He, nevertheless, synonymized *diadematus* with *repanda*, the latter name being adopted by him according to its priority. This synonymy has been accepted also by H. Karny in his latest revision of *Copiphorinae*.

As I had the opportunity of studying Walker's actual type of *repanda*, as well as another female specimen of the same species, and compared them with one female undoubtedly belonging to *diadematus*, I feel myself justified in giving the following key for separating these two, and the only known, species of *Basileus*.

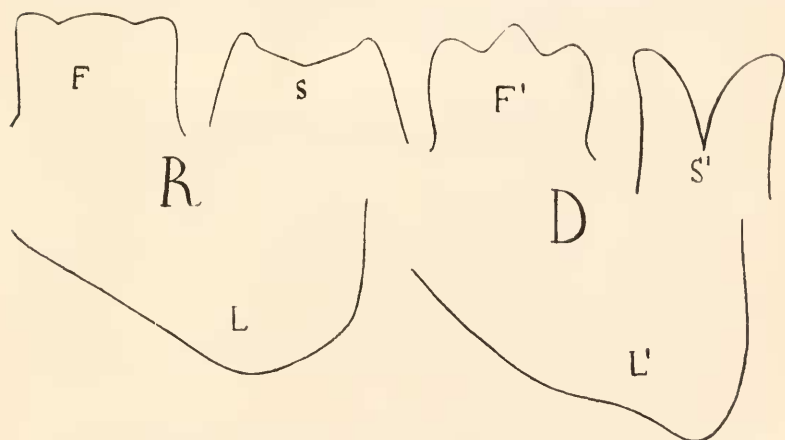
- 1 (2). Fastigium of the vertex with all three lobes rounded, the middle one being considerably broader than the side ones, but not prominent. Face, clypeus and mandibles rufous. Hind lobe of pronotum broad and short; lateral lobes with hind angles widely rounded.

Subgenital plate of female short, flat; its apex with a broad triangular emargination; hind lobes very short. Ovipositor moderately curved, about twice as long as pronotum.....*B. repandus* (Walk.)

- 2 (1). Fastigium of the vertex with middle lobe subacute, distinctly prominent and scarcely broader than the side lobes. Lower part of the face, clypeus and mandibles black. Hind lobe of pronotum narrower and longer; lateral lobes with hind angles subacuminate. Female subgenital plate elongate, tectiform, deeply and narrowly triangularly emarginate at the apex, with hind lobes rather long and slightly impressed. Ovipositor strongly recurved, one and one-half times as long as pronotum.....*B. diadematus* Sauss. & Pict.

The dimensions of both species are as follows:

	<i>repandus</i>	<i>diadematus</i>
Length of body	36 mm.	30 mm.
Length of pronotum	10	9.5
Width of the hind lobe of pronotum....	7.5	6.5
Length of tegmen	57	49
Length of hind femur	17	16
Length of hind tibia	16	15
Length of ovipositor	19	15



R.—*Basileus repandus* (Walk.) D.—*B. diadematus* Sauss. & Pict. F, F', fastigium of vertex from above. S, S', subgenital plate of female. L, L', lateral lobes of pronotum.

The geographical distribution of both species is, so far, very poorly known. *B. diadematus* was originally described from Cayenne and the only specimen before me was taken by A. A. Abraham at Takama, on the Berbice River, British Guiana, in February, 1919. I do not know of any other records of this species. As for *B. repandus*, its type is from an unknown

locality, but another specimen in the British Museum is from Pernambuco. There are, of course, no other records on the occurrence of this species, since it was confounded by Kirby with *diadematus*. The synonymy of both species is as follows:

1899. *Basileus diadematus*. Sauss. & Pict., Biol. Centr. Americana, Orth., I, p. 385, No. 1, pl. 19, fig. 11, 12.
Basileus repandus (Walk.).
1869. *Locusta repanda*, Walker, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., II, p. 284, No. 16.
1910. *B[asileus] repandus*, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Orth., II, p. 233, No. 1 (*except synonyms!*)
1912. *B[asileus] repandus*, Karny, Gen. Insect., Orth., 139 fasc., Copiphorinae, p. 29, No. 1 (*except synonyms!*)
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A New Species and A New Variety of *Cicindela* (Col.).

By ADOLPH MAKES, Chicago, Illinois.

Two apparently undescribed forms belonging to the genus *Cicindela* have been in my collection for a number of years. Having been urged by many of those who have viewed them, to make them known, I have decided to yield to their wishes. The following descriptions, though brief, will, it is believed, suffice to enable their recognition.

Cicindela illinoensis sp. nov.

This form is similar in size and markings to *sexguttata* Fab., from which it differs by being entirely black and the upper surface opaque. The sides of the prothorax at basal third are more strongly compressed and parallel to base.

I took this *type* myself at Riverside, Illinois, and it is a unique in my collection. I had regarded this as a variety of *sexguttata*, but the differently formed thorax in combination with other characters leave no doubt as to its distinctness from that species, black forms of which are said to occur in the eastern states, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, mixed with the green as dimorphic forms. This is a male of the species—length 14 mm., width 6 mm.

Cicindela repanda var. *hoosieri* nov.

Differs from the typical form by the general color being a rather brilliant green instead of the usual dark brown. The elytral markings which are of the *repanda* type and complete are also broader than in typical *repanda*.

Type from Cedar Lake, Lake County, Indiana, taken by myself. This is a female of the species—length 12 mm., width 5 mm.

This form seems certainly deserving of a varietal name, if only for the purpose of expediting exchanges.